

AS TO THE COST OF IT.

FORTY BILLIONS OF BUSINESS LOST UNDER DEMOCRACY.

Transfer of Prosperity to London—Shedding in American Volume of Business—The "Deadly Blight" of Free Trade.

Well may the people of the United States thank God that we have at length seen the end of the Democratic experiment with free-trade, or "tariff reform," as the Mugwumps called it. For two years and eleven months, less four days, the "deadly blight" of industrial stagnation—for which Grover Cleveland was immediately and directly responsible—has been forced upon us. For nearly two years prior to the enactment of the law of "perfidy and dishonor" its baneful effects were felt. Since the close of 1892, when it was known that a Democratic congress and a Democratic president had been elected, and that their threat of free-trade would be put into execution, the industrial enterprises of the United States have been paralyzed with fear. The banks foresaw the impending danger to American manufacturers through the contemplated influx of cheap foreign goods and, foreseeing the danger, the banks promptly locked up their capital so that the evils of the free-trade policy were felt long before the free-trade tariff law was placed upon our statutes. And the evil did not end last week with the substitution of the Dingley tariff for protection in place of the law of "perfidy and dishonor" of the Democratic party. Anticipating the most natural idea of protection for American interests, the foreign manufacturing and producing interests have taken every advantage of the miserable "rag-bag production" that emanated from the Democratic party, and have flooded our markets with foreign goods that, in some instances, cannot be consumed within a twelvemonth. Thus the "dead-

and in 1896 there was some slight improvement, yet the volume of business transacted in New York last year, under free-trade, was almost eight billions less than in 1892 under protection. But study the effect of our Democratic fiscal policy upon the London market, upon British trade and upon English enterprise. With practically no change in 1892 and 1893, followed by a decline in 1894 when our business was paralyzed and millions of our people were idle, the business of London grew to nearly thirty-seven billions of dollars in 1895 and in 1896, its volume then equalling the extent of our business in 1892 when we had protection. In other words, there was a complete transfer of prosperity from the United States to the United Kingdom under the Democratic policy of free-trade. Following are the entire bank clearings of the United States, both at New York and outside of New York, from 1892 to 1896, inclusive:

Year.	of New York.	At New York.
1892	\$25,446,593,773	\$35,662,488,332
1893	23,048,335,945	31,261,087,730
1894	21,227,283,167	24,387,867,020
1895	21,506,618,963	29,841,786,922
1896	22,304,169,537	28,870,775,056
1897 (4 months)	7,258,096,964	9,271,351,514

Comparing the figures for 1894 with those of 1892 we find that the amount of business transacted in the United States, as represented by our bank clearings, declined at the rate of fifteen and a half billions of dollars a year within two years under the Democratic administration. In the year 1896 our loss of business had been almost eleven billions as compared with 1892. In 1895 the loss was almost nine billions. In 1893 it was more than seven billions. So that since the Republican administration of the United States, under President Harrison, and during the Democratic administration of the country under President Cleveland, there has been a total loss of business, as compared with 1892, aggregating the enormous sum of forty-two billions of dollars in the four Democratic years! It is impossible to realize the full

Quick Tariff Work.
The quick work done by congress on the Dingley tariff is hardly appreciated as it should be. Congress was called together in extraordinary session on March 15. In four months and nine days the bill had passed both the United States senate and the house of representatives, was acted upon in conference, finally passed by the senate, and was signed by the President. This covered a period of 131 days. In 1890 the McKinley tariff bill, reported on April 16, passed the house on May 21, but was delayed in the senate till September, and again still further delayed in conference, not being signed by the President till October 1, 1890. It was in all 168 days before congress.

When the Democratic party was in control the Mills bill dragged along in 1888 and 1889 for nearly 300 days, and then failed to pass. The Gorman-Wilson bill was reported to the house by the ways and means committee on December 19, 1893, and reported to the senate on February 20, 1894. It did not become law till August 28, 1894, and was then such a "rag-bag production" of "perfidy and dishonor," that even the Democratic President refused to sign it.

The difference between the Republicans and Democrats in enacting tariff legislation in congress is very marked. The Republicans passed the McKinley bill in 168 days, and the Dingley bill in 131 days, each bill receiving the signature of the Republican President. The Democrats, on the other hand, wasted some 300 days over the Mills bill, which never became a law, and they wasted 300 days over the Gorman-Wilson bill, which proved to be such an abortion that even President Cleveland refused to sign it.

Not a Sectional Tariff.
That the new tariff is not perfect its authors admit. But it will produce adequate revenue and protect our industries under normal conditions. Among its chief glories—and one which was acknowledged even by some of those who did not favor it, and who doubt that it will meet the expectations of its friends—is that it is not a sectional bill. It protects the people in all parts of the country, and to the producers of materials which enter into the manufacture it gives protection, as well as to the producers of the finished product. It is a matter of regret among leading protectionists in congress that the conference committee struck off the duty on raw cotton. That duty would have been an important entering wedge in the old free-trade sections of the south, and it would have proved most beneficial to the southern people. But it should be remembered by those southern men who voted for and urged the adoption of the raw cotton duty, that the principle of protection is not sectional, and the southern man who votes for protection on cotton or sugar, rice or lumber—aiding to put such protective duties into a tariff bill—and then votes against the whole bill, thereby denying to other industries in the north and south the measure of protection which he proposed for the products of the south, is entitled to little consideration at the hands of protectionists who are honestly striving to give protection to all the industries of the country.

Return of Prosperity.
Like sunrise, prosperity cannot be expected to reach all parts of the continent at once, though its occurrence in one quarter may be considered as fair evidence that it will not be long in reaching all.—Syracuse, N. Y., Post, June 26, 1897.
The check to the immediate and universal return of prosperity consists in the enormous stocks of foreign goods that are now in our markets, all of which must be consumed before there can be an active demand for American goods made by American labor.

Against the Sugar Trust.
Nothing that the Republican party can gain by the passage of the bill is to be compared to what it will lose if it gets the credit of having bowed to the wishes of the sugar trust.—Standard, New Bedford, Mass.

But it has not done so. It has reduced the amount of protection to the sugar trust from 0.231 cents under the Wilson bill down to 0.139 cents under the Dingley bill, a reduction of 50 per cent.

Thanks Mr. Dingley.
Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Maine, deserves the thanks of every American citizen for his continuous and untiring efforts, during the last seven months, to substitute the American policy of Protection on our statutes in place of the policy of "perfidy and dishonor" of the Free-Traders. Blaine, Reed, Dingley are all Maine products of whom we can well feel proud. Mr. Dingley has earned his summer vacation. May he enjoy it.

The recent publication by that reliable and conservative paper, the New York Journal of Commerce, shows that the present silver coinage of the world to be \$4,053,000,000, of which amount \$3,433,000,000 is full legal tender. Of this enormous total, no less than \$2,498,000,000 has been coined since 1873, and of this increase all but 15 per cent is full legal tender. It thus appears that the silver money of the world has more than doubled since the "crime," and that 85 per cent of the enormous increase in silver coinage since that time is full legal tender.

SCIENTIFIC POINTERS.

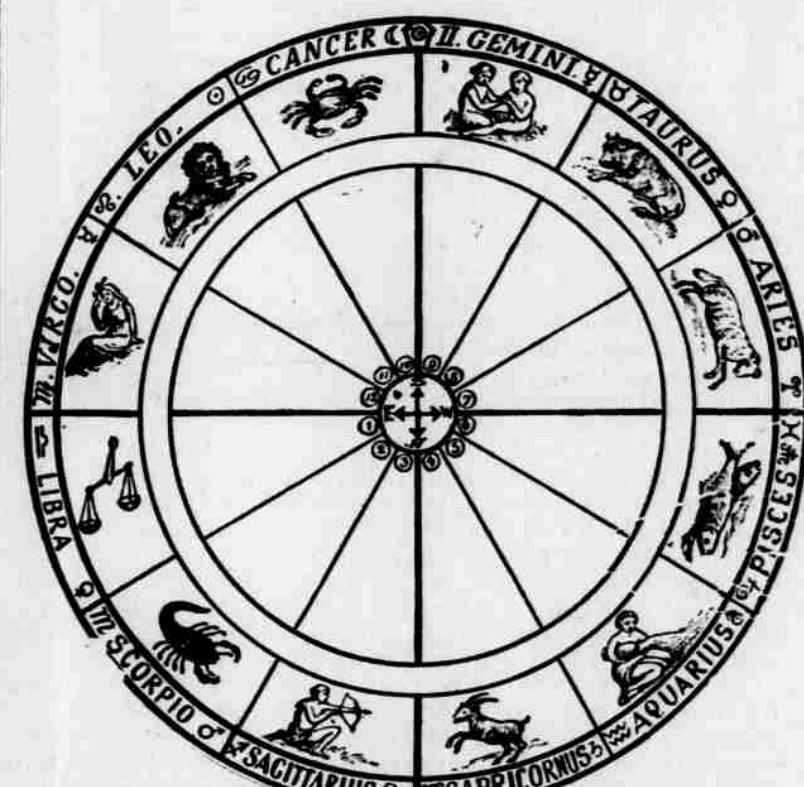
CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

The Signs of the Zodiac and the Sun's Apparent Transit Through Them—A New Bicycle Tire Made of Cork—Fine Bark Boats.

Fine-Bark Boats.

EVERYBODY is familiar with the birch-bark boats or canoes of the American Indians, but the fact is not so well known that some of the aboriginal inhabitants of the western shore of this continent were accustomed to make boats of pine bark. A model of one in the Smithsonian museum served recently as a text for a talk by Prof. Otis T. Mason on the evolution of boats. The boat in question was, he said, an exact representation of those in use along certain parts of the Columbia River. It is made of the whole skin of a pine-tree, which is turned inside out, the ends being cut obliquely and drawn together in such a manner that the vessel has a pointed ram under water at each end. Directly across the Pacific Ocean from the Columbia is the River Amur in Asia. Professor Mason thinks the fact that similar boats are found on the Amur may have a bearing on the problem of former emigration from Asia to North America.

The Signs of the Zodiac.
In order that the reader may have a clear understanding of the accompanying cut, it will be necessary to devote a little time to the study of it. A map of the heavens is quite the contrary to a map of the earth in point of direction, especially to those north of the equator. The sun is always south of us at noon. Then to clearly understand the directions as given in the illustration, hold it up in front of you and turn your back to the north. It will now be easy to see that the top of the map would represent the south.



REAL MOTION OF THE PLANETS

Apparent Motion of the Planets and Zodiac

the bottom north, the right side west and the left side east. One arrow points to the direction of the real or actual motion of the earth and planets through the zodiac, in their respective orbits around the sun. The other arrow points the direction of the apparent, or supposed motion of the planets and zodiac around the earth, which was the basis from which the ancient astronomers made all their calculations and deductions. It is well known that they supposed the earth was flat and stationary and the zodiac, planets and the sun went around it every twenty-four hours. In order that we may fully comprehend this apparent motion, we will suppose the small circle in the center to be the earth which turns a complete revolution on its axis every twenty-four hours; it will now be an easy matter to see how it is that the sun, planets and zodiac appear to rise in the east and set in the west. To illustrate still more clearly, we will suppose it is sunrise the 23d of September, 1897, we would then be standing on the top of the circle; we look towards the east and see the sun rising in the first degree of the zodiacal sign, Libra, therefore they both appear to be rising together; now keep the fact in mind that the sun is stationary, and turn the circle towards the east one-fourth the way around; it would now be about noon and the sun and Libra would appear on the meridian while we would be standing with our heads pointing to the east side of the illustration; we will now suppose we turn the circle so we would stand with our heads pointing towards the north side of the illustration, and as we reach that position the sun apparently sets in the west. If we now move to the position where we will stand with our heads pointing to the west, we will then have the sun on the opposite side

of the earth from us. We will now complete the revolution to the point of beginning and we will see the sun rise in Libra again, but in the meantime it has apparently moved to the second degree of Libra owing to the actual motion of the earth in its orbit indicated by the arrow showing the real motion of the planets.—Prof. G. W. Cunningham.

An Appeal for the Elephant.
Monsieur Foa, a French explorer of Africa, has recently made a strong appeal for the protection of the elephants remaining on that continent. He declares that the great beasts should be preserved not merely as curiosities but as animals which might become very useful under domestication. Formerly, as he points out, elephants were domesticated in Africa, and he believes the same thing could be done again to-day, and that it would well pay to do it. But unless protected against slaughter the elephant will have disappeared from Africa before civilization has reached the heart of the dark continent.

Goldfish-Farming.

The raising of gold-fish is a special industry, and one of the largest "gold-fish farms" is at Spring Lake, Indiana. When young the goldfish is said to resemble in color and general appearance an ordinary minnow. After a while they turn dark, becoming occasionally almost black. Then a reddish hue begins to appear, the true golden color being developed at the average age of one year or less. A few individuals, however, never change their original silver color, and sometimes the red and gold hues make their appearance only in patches. Not infrequently goldfish develop two or more tails.

Murderous Baboons.

A species of baboon inhabiting the colony of the Cape of Good Hope has become a pest to the farmers by destroying their lambs. The baboons haunt the clumps of cactus scattered through the fields, and exhibit much cunning in keeping out of the reach of their human enemies. It is asserted that they have taken note of the fact that women do not carry firearms, and therefore need not be feared. But

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

SOME GOOD JOKES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

An Increase in Heat or the Heat of the Man Who Got Fired—An Insult Resented—Planning a Restful Time—Too Smooth, Etc.

The Candidates.
TALKING 'bout on
vintages
And other things
as queer,
And how some folks
is influenced
By seasons of the
year,
Just watch our
friendly candidate,
And every time
you'll see
How just afore election
He's as good as
he kin be.

He seems a sort uv average man
In ordinary times—
A chap ez how you seldom see
A spendin' uv his dime.
He ain't exactly famous for
His broad philanthropic;
But just afore election
He's ez free ez he kin be.

When he walks into Coffee John's
The heebers near and far,
To hear his ideas on reform,
Crowd in around the bar;
And where's a freer-hearted man
In all the town than he,
For just afore election
He's ez good ez he kin be.

Since business is so sluggish like
And summer came so late,
I don't know what we would do
Without the festive candidate;
With his smile so set and stiddy,
And his glad, outreaching hand,
He sheds a sort of radiance
Wherever he may stand.

We have to take him ez he is—
Leastwise that's my opinion;
And that may be the reason
Why his beamin' face we see.
But afore he's elected,
It makes me sore to say—
He wants not our acquaintance
Till next election day.

An Increase in Heat.



Hojack—Does your employer treat you as warmly now as he did at first?
Tomdick—More so.
Hojack—Indeed? That's good.
Tomdick—Yes. He fired me yesterday.
—Up-to-Date.

All Twins.
The tramps who "lost everything in the Mississippi floods" are now abroad in the land. One of them approached a benevolent old gentleman in Atlanta Sunday. "And you say," said the old gentleman, "that your children were drowned in the flood?" "Yes, sir," replied the tramp, wiping his eyes with his coat sleeve; "seventeen of 'em, sir!" "God bless me!" exclaimed the old gentleman, "you are a young man scarcely 30, and—" "I know it, sir," interrupted the weeping tramp, "but they wuz all twins."—Atlanta Constitution.

Planning a Restful Time.
"Well, I did as you requested—told your wife she must go to the mountains."
"I hope you fixed it so she won't take me with her."
"Yes; I told her that she ought to find a big mountain, and have it all to herself."—Chicago Record.

Too Smooth.
"Why have you quit riding the bicycle with Miss Smoothly, Dick?"
"She knows the town too well. She would pilot me to an ice cream parlor in the quietest residence district I could find."—Detroit Free Press.

Resented.



Sorry Sawyer—From dis day Tired Tagsey an' me is mortal enemies. He offered an insult to me perfunctory pride dat I kin never forgive.
Weary Walker—Wot wur de natur uv de insult?
Sorry Sawyer—I wuz sunnin' mese'f on dat board pile, an' he asked me if I wuz takin' a sun-bath.—Up-to-Date.

Particulars Wanted.
"Little Binks is going to marry that very tall Miss Hopkins."
"Goodness! How did he court her—with a steepladder or a telephone?"—Chicago Record.

Boston, of Course.
"Pretty Polly!" said the lady. "Can Polly talk?"
"Polly," replied the Boston parrot, can converse."—Indianapolis Journal.

WE ARE MAKING OUR OWN GOODS, NOW, JOHNNIE.



ly blight" of Democratic "perfidy and dishonor" has spread its work of ruin and wreckage over a period of almost five years, blasting the hopes of our people, ruining thousands, bringing idleness, hunger and starvation in its trail, compelling the natural accompaniments of free-trade—such as free soup, free bread and free clothing. Meanwhile, the American people have suffered and waited.

Of their sufferings history can never tell. But their patience has been brightened by the more recent knowledge that a Republican congress would bring relief as speedily as the Democratic and Popocratic obstructionists in the United States senate would permit. That relief has come, partially only for the present, but it will be permanent and profitable, we hope, as soon as the last remnants of the rags and shoddy products of cheap European labor have disappeared from our markets. And what has been the cost of this experiment with free-trade, of the practical workings of the Democratic doctrine of free raw material? Its actual cost, in dollars and cents, no man can ever estimate, but we can show how the business of the city of New York was transferred to London, as follows:

Year.	London.	New York.
1892	\$31,542,321,473	\$35,662,488,332
1893	29,525,250,259	31,261,087,730
1894	20,540,387,862	24,387,867,020
1895	20,850,780,222	29,841,786,922
1896	20,862,022,125	28,870,775,056
1897 (4 months)	11,918,152,832	9,271,351,514

In the year 1892, when the United States was at the height of its prosperity under the McKinley policy of protection, the volume of business transacted in the city of New York, as represented by the bank clearings of our commercial metropolises, aggregated nearly thirty-seven billions of dollars. But the "deadly blight" of free-trade threw its destructive blast upon us and the business of New York city decreased by more than five billions of dollars during the first year of the Democratic administration. In the next year, 1894, it decreased by almost seven billions of dollars more, making a total loss of business, in the one city, exceeding over twelve billions of dollars within two short years. In 1895

meaning of this stupendous loss. But we are determined to face the evil bravely, to buckle to our strength for a fight for the restoration of prosperity under the Dingley tariff for protection that was signed by President McKinley on Saturday, July 24, 1897. This will remain in American history as the date of the dawn of a new and bright industrial era in the United States.—Charles R. Buckland.

A Wool Grower's Loss.

I wish to state the actual facts of what free wool did for me, and it is fair to assume that it did the same for every farmer in Oregon who raised sheep.

In April, 1897, I arranged with Dr. Eigen, living in this state and county, who is agent for the great American tailoring house of New York city, for two woolen suits for two boys thirteen years old, each suit costing me \$6.50 cash in advance, which was the price of fifty-nine pounds of wool at 11 cents per pound. This was the price I received for my wool in 1896.

In June, 1890, I bought a suit of woolen clothes for a boy thirteen years of age, paying \$6.50 in cash for the suit in Roseburg, Douglass county. This cost me the price of only twenty-six pounds of wool, for I got 25 cents per pound for my wool in 1890. There was a difference of thirty-three pounds of wool to me in the cost of one suit of boy's clothes.

That is what free wool did for me, and for every farmer that raises wool on this coast. And furthermore, the suit I bought in 1890 was at least ten per cent better goods in all respects in material and in the make. Now somebody got this 33 pounds of wool. I know that I did not.

J. A. HAINES.

Eckley, Curry county, Oregon.
Free-trade and "tariff reform" have had their day. The people of the United States are more closely wedded to the policy of Protection now than ever before, and the Republican law that is about to be placed in the statute books is likely to remain undisturbed for many years.—Cleveland, O., Leader.